(c) the modus operandi of filling up these posts; and

(d) the details of posts of Vice-Principals which have since been filled up and which are vacant?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) The post of Vice-Principal is sanctioned to a Navodaya Vidyalaya functioning at +2 stage having not less then 350 students in the scale of pay of Rs. 7500-250-12000 (Revised).

(b) 137 posts of Vice-principals have been created till July, 1997. Vidyalaya-wise details are being ascertained.

(c) As per Recruitment Rules the posts of Vice-Principal are filled up 100% by promotion by selection from Post Graduate Teachers having 5 years regular service in the Grade, failing which by transfer on deputation.

(d) The Hon'ble High Court of Jammu & Kashmir at Jammu in the Civil Writ Petition No. 293/95 has stayed the operation of seniority list of Post Graduate Teachers issued by the Samiti till the final disposal of the petition. Hence the post of Vice-Principal could not be filled up in any of the Navodaya Vidyalayas since May '95.

नेशनल काउंसिल ऑफ एप्लाइड इकोनॉमिक रिसर्च द्वारा विद्यालयों की आवश्यकता के लिए किया गया आकलन

3471. **श्री बलवन्त सिंह रामूवालिया:**
श्री बरजिन्दर सिंह:

क्या मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या देश में यूनिवर्सल एलीमेन्ट्री एजूकेशन के लिए स्कूलों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए नेशनल काउंसिल ऑफ एप्लाइड इकोनामिक रिसर्च ने 26,424 करोड़ रु० की जरूरत आंकी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस आकलन पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(ग) क्या चालू वर्ष के दौरान उक्त उद्देश्य के लिए सरकार द्वारा केवल 9,5000 करोड़ रु० का ही आवंटन किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो यूनिवर्सल एजूकेशन के लक्ष्य को पूरा करने के लिए शेष राशि की क्या व्यवस्था है?

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (डा० मुरली मनोहर जोशी): (क) से (घ) राष्ट्रीय अनुप्रयुक्त आर्थिक अनुसंधान परिषद से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, भारत में स्कूल स्तर पर प्रारंभिक शिक्षा को जन-जन तक पहुंचाने के लिए 26424 करोड़ रु० की आवश्यकता का आकलन किया गया है। प्रारंभिक शिक्षा संबंधी कार्य दल ने नौवीं योजना के लिए केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में 79260 करोड़ तथा राज्य क्षेत्र में 46393 करोड़ रु० के अनन्तिम परिव्यय की सिफारिश की है। अनन्तिम शैक्षिक आंकड़ों के अनुसार, वर्ष 1995-96 में शिक्षा के राजस्व लेखा में संपूर्ण शिक्षा के लिए 5068 करोड़ रु० योजनागत तथा 26760 करोड़ रु० योजनेतर का बजट व्यय था। विश्लेषण के रूझान से पता चला है कि प्रारंभिक शिक्षा पर सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों और केन्द्र के शिक्षा संबंधी राजस्व लेखा के कुल व्यय का 40-50 प्रतिशत हिस्सा है। वर्ष 1998-99 के 4225 करोड़ रु० के कुल शिक्षा बजट में प्रारंभिक शिक्षा का केन्द्रीय योजनागत परिव्यय 2778 करोड़ रु० है। प्रारंभिक शिक्षा के लिए निधि का आवंटित किया जाना संसाधनों की उपलब्धता तथा राज्यों द्वारा उनकी उपयोगिता पर निर्भर करता है।

SAARC Convention on Prevention and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children

3472. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India hosted recently Expert Group meeting on SAARC convention on Prevention and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children in New Delhi, as reported in the Hindustan Times dated 19th June, 1998;

(b) if, so, what decisions were taken within and between SAARC countries to coordinate their efforts and take effective measures to address this problem; and

(c) whether India has placed before the meeting any national Plan of Action, as drafted by the National Commission for Women, and if so, what was the response of other SAARC countries thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The meeting considered the Working paper prepared by Government of India, based on inputs received from Member States, for the purpose of negotiating the Draft Convention on preventing and combating trafficking in women and children for prostitution. The Draft as adopted in the meeting seeks to harmonize the country laws so as to provide stringent punishment for trafficking and traffickers and ensure that aggravating circumstances are taken care with higher penalities; to lay down the forms of mutual legal assistance which may be sought by a member country from another member country like taking evidence, obtaining statements, provision of documents, location of persons, service of documents etc. and promote cooperation among the member countries so that they may effectively deal with the problem. The Draft Convention provides for agreement to extradite alleged offenders on request failing which they should be prosecuted in the territory where the offender is present. Measures for prevention, care, treatment, rehabilitation and repatriation of victims are also to be taken by the signatories to the Convention when it comes into force.

(c) The meeting was informed about the National Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Women and Children prepared and adopted by the Government of India.

Mahila Samakhya Programme (MSP)

3473. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are implementing Mahila Samakhya Programme (MSP) in some districts of the State of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith objectives and names of districts;

(c) whether Government have evaluated the MSPs success in the State;

(d) if so, the results thereof;

(e) whether Government propose to cover all the districts of the State under MSP; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, The Mahaila Samakhya Programme is currently being implemented in Gujarat in 999 villages in 4 districts, viz., Banaskanta, Baroda, Rajkot, Sabarkantha. In 1998, the programme has expanded to Godhra (Panchmahal) & Surendranagar districts.

The basic objective of the Mahila Samakhya Programme is empowerment of women through education. The other objectives include-to enhance the self image and self confidence of women; to create an environment where women seek knowledge and information and thereby play a positive role in their own development and that of the Society.

(c) As part of the National Evaluation done in 1993 and the Indo-Dutch Joint Evaluation conducted in January 1997, the Mahila Samakhya Programme in Gujart was also evaluated.

(d) The evaluations have commended the programme for laying a foundation of a grassroots level women's movement. In Gujarat, the evaluations have noted the effectiveness of the MS strategy in being able to reach out to the most marginalised women at the village level and in being able to mobilise and organise women around issues like womens' health, political participation, women and law, women's literacy. In Gujarat, Sangha women have been able to effectively